

THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

AMERICAN REGISTER.

"THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR END."

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AGENTS

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Official.

CIRCULAR TO THE MARSHALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Office of Commissary General of Prisoners.
Washington, May, 31st 1813.

SIR,

The President, desirous of defining more particularly the treatment of alien enemies, and of extending as much indulgence to them, as may be compatible with the precautions made necessary by the present state of things, directs, that in regard to such as may be within your district, you will be governed by the following rules:

You will cause to be removed, as heretofore prescribed, if not already done under former orders from the Department of State all those who are not females or under eighteen years of age, or who are not labourers, mechanics or manufacturers, arrived in this country previous to the declaration of war, and actually employed in their several vocations, subject however to the following modification:

Persons of whatever calling (except in cases where you may have knowledge of improper conduct) who have according to law declared their intention to become citizens of the U. States, at least six months before the declaration of war, and in addition are married to natives, or are owners of real property, or if in commerce, in such commerce as is exclusively internal, are to be permitted to remain at, or if removed, to return to, their usual places of residence; provided such residence be not at or in the immediate vicinity of a town or post on navigable water, where military works are maintained, or a body of troops stationed.

You will take care to call for and be governed by proper proofs of the facts alleged in such case; & as to all persons so permitted to return, you are request-

ed to observe the same precautions and restrictions as are used towards alien enemies not removed; and you are not to construe the relaxation hereby authorised as any bar to a future removal or apprehension of persons relieved by it, should general circumstances require or particular cases make necessary such a measure.

You will make to this office weekly returns of all the cases coming to your knowledge, of persons, of the class designated to remain or to return, who by misconduct have forfeited their claim to such indulgence, and of the course you have taken as to each; as also persons of the class removed, who from extraordinary circumstances of hardship, & from their character and deportment, may be in your opinion entitled to particular consideration, setting forth all the circumstances on which each claim is founded.

I have the honor to be &c.

J. MASON.

Copy of a letter from Major CRUTCHFIELD to the Governor of Virginia, dated,

York County, Half way House.

June 28, 1813.

SIR,

Although I have given you, by two communications, a particular account of the engagement with the enemy at Hampton, on the 25th instant, I will now, having it more in my power, beg leave to communicate to your Excellency a detail of the occurrences of the day.

At an early period of the morning, on the 25th inst. our Mill-creek patrol gave information, that from 30 to 40 British barges, filled with men, were approaching the mouth of Hampton creek, by the inner channel, from the direction of Newport's Noose. Our troops were immediately formed on their encampment, on Little England plantation, southwest-

of, and divided from Hampton by a narrow creek, over which a slight foot bridge had been erected. In a very short time after, our Celey's patrol reported the landing and approach of a number of the enemy's troops in our rear. A little after five o'clock, several barges were seen approaching Black-Beard's Point, the headmost of which commenced a firing of round shots which was immediately returned from our battery of four long 12 pounders. The enemy, intimidated by the quick and direct fire of our cannon, drew back and sheltered himself behind the point; and from thence continued to throw his round 12 and 18 pound shot, accompanied by a great number of rockets, charged with combustible matter, which, with very few exceptions, and those without injurious effect upon our detachment or encampment, either fell short of, or over-reached their object. For the space of 3 quarters of an hour or more, during which time an exchange of discharge took place without the enemy's doing any damage, our infantry troops were posted under cover of a high ditch, immediately in front of our camp. During this period, many rockets and large shots fell within our encampment. At this time our rifle company, which, upon the earliest information of the enemy's approach by land, had been despatched to conceal themselves in the woods, near the road, by which it was supposed the enemy was approaching, commenced a well directed and destructive fire on the head of the invading columns. Being now well satisfied as to the attack on us from the land side, & discovering, from the timidity of the enemy in his barges, that no landing was intended to be made on our water position, and knowing that our rifle corps, from its great inferiority to the enemy, was in a very critical situation, I marched with the infantry under my command to the point of attack, in order to support it, as well as annoy the enemy in his approach & prevent his making an attack on our rear, advantageous to his views and in aid of his intention to surround and cut us off from retreat.

We advanced in columns of platoons through a lane and an open cornfield which led from our encampment to the enemy, and to the Main and Celey's roads—and when in the field within 200 yards of the gate opening into the Celey road and a thicket of pines, we were fired upon by the enemy's musketry from a thick wood at the upper end of a field immediately bordering on the road. Upon this discharge, orders were given to wheel to the left into the line and march upon the enemy. In this position we

had not marched more than fifty yards when the enemy opened upon us two six pound field pieces loaded with grape and canister shot, and his machine filled with rockets of a small size. Upon this sudden, and to our whole detachment, totally unexpected attack with ordnance, I deemed it necessary to wheel again into column, and gain, if possible, a passage through the gate defile with a position in the woods immediately behind the ground occupied by the rifle corps, which kept the enemy in check in that quarter by its deadly discharges under the direction of Captain Servant, who with his brave officers and soldiers, acted in a manner worthy of veterans. At this time Capt. Cooper, (a most vigilant, brave and skilful officer) with his brave troop, although much worn down with the fatigue of patrolling and other duties, were actively and closely engaged in annoying the enemy's left flank, and would have been cut off but for his superior judgment. The column was formed with all the celerity which the nature of the ground (a soft and newly ploughed field)—the advantageous situation of the enemy aided by his sheltered position—and the partially disciplined experience of our troops, would admit. During the time occupied by the change of position in our detachment, & its march through the defile, a continued fire on us was kept up by the enemy. On our reaching and passing the road into the wood, the grape shot from a third field piece commenced its fire on us, which together with that from the two former, threw the platoons of our column into confusion and retreat.

A few of our leading platoons headed by Major Corbin and myself, wheeled promptly into the wood and formed on the flanks of our riflemen under a heavy and continued discharge of the enemy's cannon, musketry and rockets. The action was now for a short time kept up with warmth and spirit, both on the part of the enemy, and of our riflemen and leading infantry platoons, commanded by Captain Shield and Captain Herndon with their subalterns in the first division of the battalion.—Captains Ashby, Brown, Miller and Cary, with Captain Goodall of the U. S. regiment of artillery, who volunteered on this occasion, commanded the remaining divisions of the detachment, and acted with great courage and coolness.

In this sharp and trying contest, Major Corbin received in his left arm and leg two severe wounds, with a musket ball in the neck of his horse. My efforts, aided by the brave Adjutant Robert Anderson and Lieut. John P. Armstrong, (both of whom, notwithstand-

ing their exposed situation in exerting themselves to rally the troops, escaped beyond expectation; and who for their skill and undaunted firmness deserve much of their country) were directed to rally the rear and retreating platoons of the detachment, which were dispersing in every direction, while a large body of the enemy made an effort to outflank and cut off our retreat. It now became indispensably necessary for all our troops to retire, which they did under a continued but ill directed fire from the enemy, who pursued for two miles with little loss on our part, while our men, occasionally stopping at a fence or ditch at every fire brought down one of the pursuing foe.

Captain Pryor with his lieutenants Lively and Jones, and his brave, active matrosses, after slaughtering many of the enemy with his field pieces, remained on the ground till surrounded—and when the enemy was within sixty or seventy yards of the fort, they spiked their guns, broke through the enemy's rear, and by swimming a creek made good their retreat without losing a man, taking with them their carbines and hiding them in the woods. Too much praise cannot be given to this band of heroes.

From accounts, which can be most relied upon, the enemy landed and had drawn up in battle array at least two thousand five hundred men. Their loss cannot be less than two hundred and is believed to be half as many more. Our little force was three hundred and forty nine infantry and rifle, sixty-two artillery, and twenty-five cavalry. The loss on our part is seven killed, twelve wounded, one prisoner, and eleven missing, who are believed to be in the neighborhood with their families.

To give you, sir, an idea of the savage-like disposition of the enemy on their getting possession of the neighborhood would be a vain attempt. Although Sir Sydney Beckwith assured me that no uneasiness need be felt in relation to the unfortunate Americans; the fact is, that on yesterday there were several dead bodies lying unburied, and the wounded not even assisted into town, although observed to be crawling through the fields towards a cold and inhospitable protection.

The unfortunate females of Hampton, who could not leave the town were suffered to be abused in the most shameful manner, by the venal savage blacks who were encouraged in their excesses. They pillaged, and encouraged every act of rapine and murder, killed a poor man by the name of Kirby who had been lying on his bed at the

point of death for more than six weeks, shooting his wife in the hip at the same time, and killing his faithful dog lying under his feet. The murdered Kirby was lying last night weltering in his bed.

I shall return to Hampton this evening or in the morning with the troops under my command and such reinforcements as may reach me, where we will endeavor to make another stand. The enemy evacuated the town at 3 o'clock yesterday morning,

I am very respectfully, &c.

STA. CRUTCHFIELD.

His Exc'y Gov. Barbour.

List of the killed and wounded in Hampton is as follows:—

James Madison, John Andas, James Brunham, Armager Parsons, Carter Longeat, Tyler Cracket, and John Power, killed.—Fountain Dickerson, Thomas Garton, John D. Barr (slightly,) Nathan Dampbell, Joseph Biggens, Robert Halbert, John Parrot, Landa Lindsey (since dead,) Aaron Tennis (since dead,) Karter Hunt (slightly,) Thomas Parsons (slightly,) John Charles, (slightly,) Thomas Watkins (slightly,) Richard Waugh and James Halloway, wounded.—Henry Robinson, prisoner.

MILITARY INVITATION.

Associations as well as individuals have desired to join the North Western Army, (as *Volunteers* to serve for a short period) when the interesting crisis of the approaching campaign should commence. The *Commanding General* of that army, persuaded that great service might be rendered by a body of mounted volunteers, to serve not exceeding thirty-five or forty days, has requested the aid and organization of as many *companies* as the citizens of the state of Ohio may be willing to form.

The United States will furnish rations and as much forage as the situation of the army shall be enabled to obtain for those companies, should they be called into the service. The formation of such companies, I recommend with warm approbation, and invite the citizens of Ohio to associate and organize themselves into companies. The ulterior organization of *Battalion, Regiment, or Brigade*, will be established when the companies shall have reached the rendezvous—the place and time of which the *Commanding General* will give due notice.

The commandants of companies thus organized, will please to report to me and the commanding General as soon as possible, the numbers composing their respective companies, and the place of the residence of the commandants.

Fellow-citizens of Ohio,

An opportunity now presents itself of rendering everlasting services to your

country and your state, and of participating (under the guidance of the distinguished *Harrison*) in the *Victory*, the *Duty* and the *Honor* of expelling from the territory of Michigan and the district of Malden, your British enemies and their ferocious allies, so that henceforth *Peace may rest on your borders.*

R. J. MEIGS, Gov. of Ohio.

Chillicothe, June 20th, 1813.

FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

THE FRIENDS OF THE NAVY.

The foundation of the present Naval establishment was laid under the administration of Washington, at which time, the principles of the revolution governed those in power, and their influence, was extended to all classes of our Citizens: there nevertheless existed a party in the country, favourable to the views of G. Britain; but it did not possess the temerity which it now possesses, of openly avowing its sentiments. At the retirement of Washington, this party came into power: the ultimate object, which it appeared to have in view, was, to involve the country in a war with France, and make common cause with Great Britain; but the utmost it could effect, was a law authorising the capture of all armed vessels of France, which had, or continued to molest our commerce. Previous to this, no addition was made to the Navy, but now, every exertion was put into operation to equip a formidable fleet; for which purpose, a number of vessels was built, and every merchant-ship, calculated to carry guns, was purchased and rigged into sloops of war, corvettes &c. An opening however, for an accommodation with France presenting itself, Mr. Adams embraced it; and peace was the consequence: for this, he was reviled and calumniated by his former friends, who were, no doubt, in the British interest, and therefore were in favour of an eternal war with France.—This fact has been fully elucidated by the Ex-President himself, since his retirement to private life.

The Navy, at the period we are speaking of, consisted of about 30 sail, large and small; but the aforesaid accommodation having been effected with France, and her aggressions satisfactorily atoned for, while British wrongs continued to multiply upon us, and my Lord Castlereagh's friends in Congress, perceiving that a rupture with England, who had a Navy, which completely controlled the ocean, could not long be avoided, and that their popularity was on the decline; it was all at once concluded by these exclusive friends to the

Navy, that the establishment was much larger than was necessary; they therefore brought forward a bill, which was enacted into a law, for reducing the Navy. This law provides that, the whole Navy of the United States, except the President, Constitution, United States, Chesapeake, Philadelphia, Constellation, Congress, New-York, Boston, Essex, Adams, John Adams, and General Green, should be dismantled and sold; and further, that only six of the foregoing vessels should be kept in service, the remainder to be laid up in dock. The vessels were accordingly sold, and the Navy reduced to thirteen. This act was performed by the very men who now pretend to claim the whole merit of our Naval exploits; and who are charging the present, and preceding administrations, with hostility to the Navy, when it is on record, that they only were its friends, and the present "peace party," as they term themselves, its enemies.

To prove this, it is only necessary to compare the naval force at the time the requirements of the law for reducing it was complied with, with the present.—The whole of the above named vessels, except the Philadelphia, which was lost at Tripoli, the Chesapeake, lately captured by the British, & the General Green, are now in service; to which has been added, 1 frigate, 4 sloops of war, 5 brigs, 8 schooners, & 5 bomb ketches, together with about 30 sail on the Lakes, carrying from 2 to 32 guns each, and for the defence of our harbours, nearly 200 gun boats; so that the Navy has increased in number under the administration of Jefferson and Madison, from 13 to 263 vessels large and small. Who then, are the real friends of the navy—those who reduced it, or those who have increased it, and under whose auspices has it gained its present renown? Surely the latter.

Every act of the "peace party," not only proves them the enemies of the Navy, but enemies to the brave men who are their commanders, and who compose their crews. They have opposed the building 74's and additional frigates, refusing to make appropriations, or provide a revenue for their equipment and support. These vessels are nevertheless building, and should the war unfortunately continue another year, we shall be able to oppose to "the wooden walls of old England," ships, that will bring us more upon an equal footing with them, than we are at present. The Republicans in the legislatures of New York and Massachusetts have brought forward bills, the one for building a 74, and the other a frigate, and sloop of war, for the use of the United

States; but they were rejected by the "peace party," or pretended friends to the Navy.

"*Sailors' Rights*," in the opinion of these men, is a mere *bagatel* compared with the loss of a few dollars and cents by the war: they therefore unblushingly avow their disregard for the rights of our brave tars, and advocate the abominable principle of impressment, contended for by Great Britain, by which thousands of our seamen have been dragged into bondage under a pretence of their being Englishmen. The famous resolution of Mr. Quincy caps the climax of their opposition to every thing appertaining to the Navy, never was there more rank hypocrisy displayed; can it be possible, that the men who but a few weeks before, were singing *Tedeum* for the Russian victories, which had crimsoned the earth with the blood of thousands of innocent victims, could now, from scruples of conscience, refuse the meed of applause to the brave Lawrence and Bainbridge, merely because, the blood they had shed in maintaining the rights, and honor of their country, was the blood of Englishmen, who are our enemies!!! The mind sickens at the recital of such base hypocrisy and inconsistency.— Besides, have we not seen the names of some of our Naval commanders publicly brought forward, in a way evidently intended to lessen them in the esteem of their fellow-citizens, because, they were so unfortunate, as not to meet the foe they were in pursuit of, when had they come in contact with him, and conquered, these very men would have refused to join in the celebration of the victory. Thus are they in every sense of the word, the real enemies of the Navy, and all who are attached to it.— Our brave tars, and those who command them, it is hoped, will be capable of distinguishing between their friends and enemies, and appreciate them accordingly.

A Friend to the Navy.

FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

There is a similarity of ideas and doctrines in the British and American federal presses, which cannot be accidental. Whether they always, originate in America or in England is not material, they are certainly grounded on a hostile doctrine, deriving its source from the "mother country" and, being, on the American side, imitative, partakes of servility and baseness. The late London papers have copied, from the federal presses, several of the sarcasms vented against the republican members

of congress, and have added a few of their own, which will, of course, be copied in America. "One good turn deserves another" the American federalists cannot be ungrateful or impolite, and of course will copy from their copiers. If they should not, they will be sure of receiving a salutary rebuke, "a wipe over the knuckles." The federal editor having once submitted to be base, having once bent the knee to mammon, is now despised by his employer and idol. The British editor, having conceived a base opinion of his degraded brother in America, thinks no reprimand too severe or insulting, when the hireling neglects or even mistakes his duty. But a few days ago, the royal printer at Montreal dubbed the federal editors "snakes in the grass." This is a warning, what they may expect, if they should neglect to circulate, among his majesty's friends in America, the billingsgate of the London editor. The poor devils who conduct British presses in America are objects of compassion. They are obliged to be servile imitators without exercising any opinion of their own. At the sacrifice of character, consistency and free will they earn a loathful pittance, which none but the base would earn, which even the base cannot enjoy. poor Devils, they are compelled to deny or mitigate British cruelties and Indian barbarity, they must damn the French, pray for the "mother country" drink Russian toasts, become Hessians, Spaniards, or Indians; Turks, Jews or Atheists, as the bulwark of the religion of Juggernaut may direct. How man, once degraded, falls—how certain one step towards vice is followed by another, until nothing noble remains. Among all modern instances of degeneracy, that of the federal editor is the most to be pitied—the most to be despised.

FRANKLIN.

The Military Monitor.

NEW-YORK,

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1813.

The report of the secretary of state of the United States, the publication of which we, this day, commence, is, at least as respects our internal party distinctions, equally if not more important than any document which has preceded it.

The resolutions, on which this report was founded, were, during the time of their being before the house of Representatives, considered, by the minority, as the key to the impeachment of the President, the expulsion of the heads of departments, the overthrow of the republicans, and the consequent elevation, of the federal party to power: could the secrets of the cabinet be drawn forth, a victory was

certain, the opposition, which appeared to the passage of the resolutions, was considered an indirect concession, that the President and heads of departments were certainly under the influence and in the pay of France. The federalists laboured hard to gain all the proof they wanted, the information which the resolutions called for; and had the resolutions been negatived, as they might, and we suspect, ought; there would be no end to the complaints of the minority in congress, nor to the growlings and barkings of the minority out of congress. The republican members in congress, teased by the importunity of the opposition, and willing to give one more opportunity of proving that Mr. Madison was a French agent voted for the resolutions, which passed the house & they were carried, as some would have it, to the trembling president, who handed them to the trembling secretary.

In a few days the secretary comes before the public with his report; and, not confining himself to the least that could be extracted from him by the letter of the resolutions, goes fully into the required information in the most extended spirit of the resolution; he gives not only the information directly required, but also all whatever might in any shape bear on or be connected therewith "in the expectation, that the more full the information given, on every branch of the subject, the more satisfactory it will be to the House."

FULL, indeed, and TOO FULL it is, and so long, that the federalists had not yet time to read it, and, as we suspect, never will.

It is now distinctly stated that,

1. The Government of the United States did not receive any intelligence of the French decree of the 28th April 1811, until the 13th July 1812, when it was communicated in a letter from Mr. Barlow, bearing date on the 12th May 1812.

2. That the first intimation given to Mr. Barlow, of the existence of that decree was in an informal conference with the Duke of Bassano, between the 1st and 10th May 1812, on which latter day, the official communication was made.

3. That Mr. Barlow transmitted a copy of the decree to Mr. Russell, in a letter of 11th May 1812.

4. That Mr. Russell's first knowledge of the decree was derived from Mr. Barlow's letter of 11th. May 1812.

5. That "no communication of the Decree of the 28th April, 1811, was ever made to this government by the minister of France or other person, than as is above stated, and that no explanation of the cause of its not having been communicated to this government and published at the time of its date, was ever made to this government, or so far as it is informed, to the representatives or agents of the United States in Europe"

6. That the minister of France has been asked to explain the cause of a proceeding apparently so extraordinary and exceptionable, who replied that his first intelligence of that decree was received by the Wasp, in a letter from the Duke of Bassano of May 10th, 1812.

7. That Mr. Barlow (from whom nothing further on this subject had been heard) had instructions with a view to the requisite explanation, with the French government.

8 That Mr. Barlow's successor (Mr. Barlow having died) has instructions to demand of the French government an explanation of its motive for withholding from this govern-

ment a knowledge of the decree for so long a time after its adoption.

Had the report concluded here, there was enough to physick the Essex junto, and indeed more than they wished to hear, for this is evidence not against the heads of departments but against the heads and hearts of the "peace party." How unfortunate that the information was ever demanded.

As respects the British, it appears that Mr. Russel in a note of the 20th May 1812 laid a copy of the French decree before the British government, that no encouragement was at that time given that the orders in council would be repealed, and that their repeal did not take effect until the 23 June, more than a month after the French decree had been laid before the British government.

As respects France, it is clearly deducible, from Mr. Munroe's statement, that the decree of 28 April 1811 is a confirmation of the declaration of Aug. 5 1810, by which the repeal of the decrees of Berlin & Milan were to take effect on the 1st. Nov. following—the latter act therefore must be considered as not distinct from, but merely confirmatory of the former.

From this view of the proceedings of our government and of that of England and France, the following observations may be inferred.

The French decree of 28 April 1811 was not received at the department of state of the U. States until nearly a month after the declaration of war, intelligence of the repeal of the orders in council was not received until nearly two months after the declaration of war, consequently the motives which induced the declaration of war against Great Britain could not be influenced by either of those acts.

The British government having accepted the French decree of April 1811 as the pretended ground for repealing her Orders in Council, and the decree being only a confirmation of the declaration of 5 August 1810, it indisputably follows, that the British repeal is founded on the French declaration of Aug. 1810, and that the British repeal must have a reference to that act, and that the United States, even according to the declaration and construction of British acts, has a claim to the restoration of all American property seized and confiscated under the Orders in Council, subsequent to the time when the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees took effect, in consequence of the French declaration of August 1810. By this act, the French decrees were to have been repealed on the 1 Nov. 1810, and the repeal did take effect from that time.

Little more is necessary to be observed on this subject, the whole view is before the public, in one of the plainest, fullest, and most satisfactory reports that ever has been made, a reference to that report will be preferable to that of dwelling on comments; we cannot however avoid observing that the littleness of England, on this as on all occasions wherein she had to treat with the people of the United States, proves, in what contempt she held her former subjects, and how necessary it was that America should extricate herself from impending degradation, ruin, and contempt, by that national effort, which alone could, and which, in the event, will, under the smiles of providence, raise her to her merited level as an independent nation of virtuous freemen.

"We are waging war for the protection of foreigners." This is the language of federa-

lists, a wise remark intended to convince the people of the United States that impressment of naturalized citizens, from American ships, is no cause of war. The federalist, in this instance, would sport with the good faith of the United States, as well as with the feelings of the foreigner. The United States passed a law offering the privilege of a citizen to every well disposed foreigner who would migrate to and reside for a certain term in this country. The republicans would limit this term to 5 years; the federalists, to 14; but all agreed to the principle, that the foreigner should on becoming naturalized be declared a citizen and protected as such. But the king of England refused his assent to an American law, and ordered, contrary to all law, that his former subjects should be taken, by force, from American ships, and held as slaves on board British ships. This says the federalist is "no essential injury," "no cause of war." We are waging war for the protection of foreigners." The peace-party-men would sacrifice the foreigner who accepted their invitation, and who on their own terms, transferred his allegiance. They would sacrifice the honor of their country which was pledged for the protection of the foreigner—they would sacrifice their very country, for the benefit of England.

England demands the mastery of the sea, and has commenced granting licences for sailing on her watery dominion. Is not this declaring war against every nation that owns a canoe? England is at war with the world, her professions to the contrary notwithstanding.

Summary.

The British force in the Potomack has been increased to six sail of the line, one 64, seven frigates, three brigs and several smaller vessels. The inhabitants of Washington and Alexandria feel perfectly satisfied that they possess the means of resisting any attack that may be meditated.

A number of the enemy's barges came into Ocrick, (N. C.) and captured, after a well sustained defence of nearly one hour, the private armed vessel Anaconda, and also the schooner Atlas lately from France, the cargo, which was valuable, was principally landed.

The fortifications at New London were so far strengthened as to remove all apprehensions of danger.

A detachment of the Princess-Anne militia, under command of Captain Richard Lawson, surprised a party of men who landed, at Cape Henry, from the Plantagenet of 74—Result, 3 marines killed, 1 lieutenant, 2 seamen, wounded and taken, 1 lieutenant, 20 seamen and marines prisoners—no loss on the American side.

Gen. Harrison held a council on the 21 ult. with about 50 Chiefs of the Delaware, Shawanoe, Wyandot and Seneca tribes of Indians—The Chiefs promised to act peaceably towards the United States, or with them against the enemy. They retired to their villages, there to wait orders from General Harrison.

St. Louis, in the Missouri territory, is said to have been surrendered to a large force of Indians and British.

Major Chapin and his company have arrived at Niagara, having risen on & defeated the guard which was conveying them in boats to Kingston.

FOREIGN.

Private letters from France state, that an armistice had been agreed on between the French and allied powers, preparatory to a congress to be held at Prague for the purpose of effecting a GENERAL PEACE. The apparent unwillingness of the Emperor of Austria to take part in the European war, may have caused such a proposition to have originated with him. The present state of things in Europe does not warrant the hope that a general pacification can be effected. Bonaparte is bound by several protestations to listen to no pacific proposition that will not be grounded on the treaty of Utrecht, *that free bottoms shall make free goods*. This is, in substance, what the Americans are fighting for, it is a principle essentially necessary to the Russian ally of England. Unless the high sea becomes, like the solid land, the property of the strongest, and the natural right to navigate the trackless ocean, intended by God and nature as the common highway of nations, be denied, the transfer thereof to an individual nation cannot be admitted; and it will not be admitted. England, bound down by rules of national justice, would rapidly sink below the level of an independent nation, her thousand ships of war would be nearly useless, and her vast fleets of merchant-ships would rot in dock for want of commerce—a political consumption would succeed to a political fever, her foreign colonies would not be tenable except at an expense beyond the accruing profits, her people at home would become justly discontented and rebellious, insolvency and rottenness would prey on her vitals, and she would cease to exist; rather than submit to which, she will fight to the last, and die defending the injustice and tyranny which now supports her. Policy may compel her to some rational settlement with America, but she will not, cannot agree to a general peace, on the principle of the general freedom of the seas regulated by the known law of nations.

The following is extracted from Paris news of 25th, May. "The Emperess has this day received a report, that on the 20th the Emperor had gained a fresh victory over the Russians and Prussians at Bautzin; the details of which are expected immediately."

Orders have been received at the Custom Houses in France, for the admission of prizes sent in by American privateers.

West India and other produce composing their cargoes, may be sold without being obliged to export their proceeds. Prohibited goods, such as English manufactured, &c. will be stored in the entrepot until exported for the U. States.

Markets continued dull.

In addition to the above, we have to announce an arrival, in 30 days from Bordeaux, confirming the accounts of a victory gained by the French over the Russians and Prussians at Bautzin—also that the city of Hamburg was taken by storm on the 30th May, by the French troops under Gen. Vandamme.

An armistice was signed on the 4th June between the belligerent powers (France, Russia and Prussia.) In the accounts we have seen, there is no mention made of England as a party to the armistice. Is it possible that "Alexander the deliverer" would desert his magnanimous ally "The Bulwark of our religion?"—What wailing and knocking of teeth would, in that case, be among the toast drinking Cossacks of Boston and Washington.

Extracts.

Thirteenth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, June 15.

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS.

Mr. Pitkin submitted the following resolution—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the act for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U. States; and whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary, as to the time when the arms procured by virtue of this act shall be distributed in each state and territory; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

This resolution, after considerable debate, was, on motion of Mr. Fisk of New York, referred to the committee on military affairs.

The house again in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the contested election, from Virginia, between John P. Hungerford and John Taliaferro, and after a considerable debate the committee rose, and asked leave to sit again, which was refused by the house.

The house then proceeded to consider the said report which concludes by recommending the adoption of the following resolutions

1 *Resolved*, That the said election held in the aforesaid district in April last was *illegal* and *ought to be set aside*.

2 *Resolved*, That J. P. Hungerford is not entitled to a seat in this house.

A motion was made by Mr. Macon to recommit the report to the Committee of Elections with instructions to inquire into and report the state of the poll in the several counties of the district—*Negatived*.

For the resolution 78

Against it 83

The second resolution fell as a matter of course.

By which it appears that Mr. Hungerford's right to a seat in the house of Representatives has been confirmed by a majority of 4 votes.

And the house adjourned till to-morrow.

Wednesday, June 16.

Mr. Post presented a petition of the common council of the city of New-York, praying that other and further measures may be taken for their defence

against the enemy. Referred to the military committee.

On motion of Mr. Rhea.

The post road committee was discharged from all the business committed to them at the present session.

Mr. Dawson from the committee reported the bill from the Senate, for the government of persons engaged in certain fisheries, without amendment.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll,

The several memorials, bill, messages &c. relating to the completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, were referred to a select committee of five members.

Contested Election.

On motion of Mr. Fisk, of Vermont.

The report of the committee of elections on the contested election between John P. Hungerford and John Taliaferro, was recommitted to the committee of elections to inquire into the qualification of the voters in this election.

Maritime Defence.

Mr. Fisk of New-York, submitted the three following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That the Naval committee inquire into the expediency of equipping such numbers of barges and row galleys as may be required to aid in the defence and protection of our sea coast.

Resolved, That the same committee inquire into the expediency of equipping the gun boats belonging to the U. States, not now in actual service.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs inquire what further provisions are necessary to be made for the better defence of the towns and cities on the sea coast.

Property captured by the enemy.

Mr. McLean called up the resolution submitted by him on the 9th inst which was read, and amended, and agreed to by the house in the following form.

Resolved, That the committee of claims inquire whether any provision ought to be made for the indemnification of those persons whose property has been captured or destroyed by the enemy, whilst in the service of the public during the war.

Thursday, June 17.

Mr. Hopkins presented a petition of Ralph M. Pomeroy, Innkeeper at Buffalo in New-York, setting forth that a party of the Soldiers, Volunteers and Militia of the Army of the United States raised a riot in said town some time last fall, and that they entered his house and destroyed property to the amount of

\$1600, for which he prays indemnification.

Mr. Fisk of New-York moved that this petition lie on the table and offered his reasons in support of his motion.

Mr. Hopkins opposed with warmth and at some length the motion to lie on the table—Motion to lie on the table rejected.

The petition was afterwards referred to the committee of claims.

French Decrees.

The house resumed the consideration of Mr. Webster's resolutions relative to the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees—when

Mr. Tarrow of S. C. moved that they be indefinitely postponed.

Governor Wright took the floor and opposed the Resolutions in a speech of considerable length.

He was followed by Mr. Oakley and Mr. Grosvenor in speeches of great length in favor of the resolutions.

It being 4 o'clock when Mr. Grosvenor concluded—

The house adjourned till to-morrow.

Friday June 18.

A bill was received from the Senate further to extend the time for issuing and locating military land warrants—The bill was twice read; and on motion of Mr. M'Kee, it was read a third time and passed.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Webster's resolutions respecting the French repealing decree; the debate whereon continued to the usual hour of adjournment, without coming to any decision.

.....

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS. To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report of the Secretary of State, containing the information requested by their resolutions of the 21st of June last.

JAMES MADISON.

MR. MONROE'S REPORT.

The Secretary of State, to whom were referred several resolutions of the House of the Representatives of the 21st ult requesting information of certain points relating to the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811, has the honor to make to the President the following REPORT:

In furnishing the information required by the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State presumes, that it might be deemed sufficient for him to state what is now demanded, what part thereof has been heretofore communicated, and to supply the deficiency. He

considers it however more conformable to views of the House, to meet at this time, without regarding what has been already communicated, every inquiry, and to give a distinct answer to each, with the proper explanation relating to it.

The House of Representatives has requested information, when, by whom and in what manner, the first intelligence was given to this government of the decree bearing date on the 28th April 1811 and purporting to be a definitive repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan; whether Mr. Russell, late Charge d'Affairs of the United States to the government of France, ever admitted or denied to his government the correctness of the declaration of the Duke of Bassano, to Mr. Barlow, as stated in Mr. Barlow's letter of the 12th of May 1812, to the Secretary of State, that the said decree had been communicated to him, Mr. Barlow's predecessor there, and to lay before the House any correspondence with Mr. Russell on that subject, which it may not be improper to communicate, and also, any correspondence between Mr. Barlow and Mr. Russell in possession of the Department of State; whether the minister of France to the United States ever informed this government of the existence of the said decree, and to lay before the House any correspondence with the said minister relative thereto not improper to be communicated; with any other information in the possession of the Executive, which he may not deem it injurious to the public interest to disclose, relative to the said decree, tending to show at what time, by whom and in what manner, it was first made known to this government or to any of its representatives or agents; and lastly, to inform the House whether the government of the United States hath ever received from that of France any explanation of the reasons of that decree being concealed from this government, and its minister, for so long a time after its date, and if such explanation has been asked by this government, and has been omitted to be given by that of France, whether this government had made any remonstrance or expressed any dissatisfaction to the government of France at such concealment.

These inquiries embrace two distinct objects. The first relates to the conduct of the government of France, in regard to this decree; the second, to that of the government of the United States. In satisfying the call of the House, on this latter point, it seems to be proper to meet it in a two fold view; first, as it relates to the conduct of this government in this transaction; secondly, as it relates to its

conduct towards both belligerents in some important circumstances connected with it. The resolutions do not call specially for a report of such extent, but as the measures of the Executive, and the acts of Congress, founded on communications from the Executive, which relate to one of the belligerents, have by necessary consequence an immediate relation to the other; such a report seems to be obviously comprised within their scope. On this principle the report is prepared, in the expectation, that the more full the information given, on every branch of the subject, the more satisfactory it will be to the House.

The Secretary of State has the honor to report in reply to these inquiries, that the first intelligence which this government received of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, was communicated by Mr. Barlow, in a letter bearing date on the 12th May, 1812, which was received by this department on the 13th July following: that the first intimation to Mr. Barlow, of the existence of that decree, as appears by his communications, was given by the Duke of Bassano, in an informal conference on some day between the 1st and 10th of May, 1812, and that the official communication of it to Mr. Barlow, was made on the 10th of that month, at his request: that Mr. Barlow transmitted a copy of that decree, and of the Duke of Bassano's letter announcing it, to Mr. Russell, in a letter of May 11th, in which he also informed Mr. Russell, that the Duke of Bassano had stated that the decree had been duly communicated to him; that Mr. Russell replied, in a letter to Mr. Barlow of the 29th May, that his first knowledge of the decree was derived from his letter, and that he has repeatedly stated the same since to this government. The paper marked A is a copy of an extract of Mr. Barlow's letter to the Department of State, of May 12, 1812; B of the Duke of Bassano's letter to Mr. Barlow, of the 10th of the same month; C, of an extract of Mr. Barlow's letter to Mr. Russell of May 11th; D, of an extract of Mr. Russell's answer of the 29th May, and E, of Mr. Russell's letter to the Department of State of the 30th.

The Secretary of State reports also that no communication of the Decree of the 28th April, 1811, was ever made to this government by the minister of France or other person, than as is above stated and that no explanation of the cause of its not having been communicated to this government and published at the time of its date, was ever made to this government, or so far as it is informed, to the representatives or agents of

the United States in Europe.

The minister of France has been asked to explain the cause of a proceeding apparently so extraordinary and exceptionable, who replied that his first intelligence of that decree was received by the Wasp, in a letter from the Duke of Bassano of May 10th, 1812, in which he expressed his surprise, excited by Mr. Barlow's communication, that a prior letter of May 1811 in which he had transmitted a copy of the decree for the information of this government had not been received. Further explanations were expected from Mr. Barlow, but none were given. The light in which this transaction was viewed by this government was noticed by the President in his message to congress, and communicated also to Mr. Barlow in a letter of the 14th July, 1812, with a view to the requisite explanation from the French government. On the 9th day of May, 1812, the Emperor left Paris for the north, and in two days thereafter the Duke of Bassano followed him. A negotiation for the adjustment of injuries, and the arrangement of our commerce, with the government of France, long depending, and said to have been brought nearly to a conclusion, at the time of Mr. Barlow's death, was suspended by that event. His successor, lately appointed, is authorised to resume the negotiation, and to conclude it. He is instructed to demand redress of the French government for every injury, and an explanation of its motive for withholding from this government a knowledge of the decree for so long a time after its adoption.

It appears by the documents referred to, that Mr. Barlow lost no time, after having obtained a knowledge of the existence of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, in demanding a copy of it, and transmitting it to Mr. Russell, who immediately laid it before the British government, urging, on the ground of this new proof of the repeal of the French decrees, that the British orders in council should be repealed. Mr. Russell's note to lord Castlereagh bears date on the 20th of May; lord Castlereagh's reply on the 23d, in which he promised to submit the decree to the consideration of the Prince Regent. It appears, however, no encouragement was given at that time to hope that the orders in council would be repealed in consequence of that decree; and that although it was afterwards made the ground of their repeal, the repeal was nevertheless to be ascribed to other causes. Their repeal did not take effect until the 23d of June, more than a month after the French decree had been laid before the British go-

vernment; a delay indicating, in itself, at a period so momentous and critical, not merely neglect, but disregard of the French decree. That the repeal of the British orders in council was not produced by the French decree, other proofs might be adduced. I will state one, which in addition to the evidence contained in the letters from Mr. Russell herewith communicated marked G, is deemed conclusive. In the communication of Mr. Baker to Mr. Graham on the 9th August, 1812, which was founded on instructions from his government, of as late date as the 17th June, in which he stated, that an official declaration would be sent to this country, proposing a conditional repeal of the orders in council, so far as they affected the United States, no notice whatever was taken of the French decree. One of the conditions then contemplated was, that the orders in council should be revived at the end of 8 months, unless the conduct of the French government and the result of the communications with the government of the U. States should be such as in the opinion of the British government to render their revival unnecessary; a condition which proves incontestably that the French decree was not considered by the British government a sufficient ground on which to repeal the orders in council. It proves also that on that day the British government had resolved not to repeal the orders on the basis of that decree; since the proposed repeal was to depend not on what the French government had already done, but what it might do, and on arrangements to be entered into with the U. S. unconnected with the French repeal.

(To be Continued.)

NAVAL NOTICE.

By the capture of the U. S. frigate Chesapeake and the sudden prostration of Lawrence and all his officers, the Private Signals of the Navy of the U. S. have fallen into the hands of the enemy, and, in order to multiply the chances of intelligence to the absent ships of the Navy through the circulation of the public prints this notice is given. The public agents of the U. States in foreign countries, and citizens traversing the ocean, are respectfully requested to communicate this information.

Navy Department, July 14.

SAVAGE, HELLISH BARBARITY!

Extract of a letter From Capt. Cooper to Charles K. Mallory, Esq. Lieut. governor of Virginia.

"I was yesterday in Hampton with my troop, that place having been evacuated in the morning by the British. My blood runs cold at what I saw and heard. The

few distressed inhabitants running in every direction to congratulate us. Tears were shedding in every corner. The infamous Scoundrels, Monsters destroyed every thing but the houses, and (my pen is almost unwilling to describe it) the *Women were ravished by the abandoned Ruffians!!!* Great God! my dear friend, can you figure to yourself our Hampton Females seized and treated with violence by those Monsters, and not a solitary American arm present to avenge their wrongs! But enough. I can no more of this."

American Prize-list.

List of Enemy's vessels, captured and brought into port or destroyed by the public and private armed vessels of the United States.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

373. Brig Harriot and Matilda, of eight 12 and 18 pounders—262 tons, from Liverpool for Pernambuco with an assorted cargo, and some dry goods, sent into Boston by the Yankee privateer. This vessel was formerly a Danish sloop of war which the British peaceably captured in 1808.

374. The ship Nelson, a monstrous three-decked vessel, of 600 tons, with an immensely valuable cargo, bound for Jamaica, sent into New-Orleans by the Decatur. Also.

375. The huge ship Neptune, of like burthen, sent to the same place, by the Saratoga.

376. Ship—, of 9 guns, sent into Newport, R. I. by—

377. Brig— of 12 guns, with an assorted cargo, from St. Michaels, sent into New-London, by the Dolphin, of Salem.

VACCINE MATTER.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the President of the United States, Agent for Vaccination, hereby gives notice, that Genuine Vaccine Matter will be furnished to any Physician or other Citizen of the United States who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by Post, and the requisite fee (Five Dollars) in the current bank paper of any of the middle states, forwarded with it. When required, such directions, &c. how to use it will be furnished with the matter, as will enable any discreet person who can read and write to secure his own family from the small-pox, with the greatest certainty, and without any trouble or danger.

All letters on this subject, to or from the undersigned, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States Mail free of postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled "An act to encourage Vaccination."

JAMES SMITH, U. S. Agent for Vaccination, Baltimore.

The Editors of all Newspapers within the United States are requested to insert the above once a week for three weeks, and forward a paper containing it to the agent for Vaccination who will remit payment for the same, by post.

May 27.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

At the suggestion of several friends, the editor of this paper, proposes to publish a history of the REVOLUTIONARY WAR IN AMERICA. The great utility of such a work, at the present period, presses itself so strong on the editor's mind, that he has determined to devote a portion of his time to the compilation, AT A LOW PRICE, of a work, which ought to be in the hands of every citizen and which, by bringing to our knowledge the heroic exploits of our fathers, in the days which "tried men's souls," would now promote an emulation of their virtues and patriotism.

A historical knowledge of a man's native or adopted country is naturally desirable by all. The early histories of the old countries of Europe, are so obscured by details, depending principally on fabulous tradition, that little if any reliance can be placed on them. It is not so with America. It's early settlement (as far as can be important to inquire) had it's origin since the invention of letters. All, before it's discovery by Columbus, was savage and uncivilized life, producing no trait worthy of the historians pen.

It is not always within the sphere of a man's purse to purchase voluminous or expensive books, and there are not many who wish to be occupied by tedious details—hence the cause why so few can acquire, and why so many are unwilling to acquire a knowledge of history.

A short retrospect of the history of the United States, previous to the commencement of the revolutionary war, will be prefixed. An abstract of the events in the present war will be given in an appendix.

PROPOSALS.

To Publish by Subscription,
A History of the Revolutionary War in America.

To which will be prefixed, a short retrospect of the history of the United States, previous to the Revolutionary War.

ALSO—An appendix containing an abstract of remarkable events of the present war.

The entire deduced from several authorities, and carefully arranged. By the Editor of the Military Monitor.

The importance of the proposed publication, at all times great, will, at present, receive much force from the circumstance, that the citizens are obliged again to take up arms against their former enemy.

The heroic deeds, the patient sufferings, and the noble perseverance which, brought a former war to a successful issue, will show how little cause there is, comparatively, for despondence, and how much for exultation, in the present contest.

One object, in the present publication, is to afford the contemplated history at a price so low as to be within the means of every family. When the great labour of compiling such a work be considered, it is hoped every reader will confess it's cheapness, at the price of one dollar, each copy, to consist of about 300 pages 12mo, neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery.

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